

1. **Purpose.** This enclosure outlines a training strategy as a means to prepare platoons and companies for successful preparation to roll into the Combat Maneuver Training Center (CMTC).

2. **References.**

- a. DA PAM 350-28 (STRAC).
- b. FM 3-20.12 (Tank Gunnery).
- c. FM 23-1 (Bradley Gunnery).
- d. USAREUR Regulation 350-1 (Training in USAREUR).
- e. USAREUR Regulation 350-50 (Combat Maneuver Training Center).

3. **Objective.** This enclosure will be used with the references above to assist commanders to develop unit, crew, and individual training programs in preparation for Combat Maneuver Training Center Rotations. It supplements and focuses guidance found in FM 3-20.12 (Tank Gunnery), FM 23-1 (Bradley Gunnery), DA PAM 350-38 (STRAC), USAREUR Regulation 350-1 (Training in USAREUR) and USAREUR Regulation 350-50 (Combat Maneuver Training Center).

4. **General.** We retain our position as the world's best Army due to our steadfast focus on quality training. The focus of training needs to be on basic, fundamental, critical tasks. These fundamental tasks are derived from an evaluation of our higher headquarter's mission and mission essential task list (METL). We must analyze what tasks are critical to achieving our mission. I believe that four or five fundamental tasks at the platoon level feels about right. As an example, based on our analysis, I have selected five fundamental tasks that I want platoons to be able to do. I want them to be able to move with authority around the battlefield, kill what you shoot at, report events quickly, react to contact with the enemy, and react to obstacles. This is only an example and your analysis of your METL and the type of unit you command may drive you to a differing set of fundamental tasks. That's ok!

- a. To maintain a high level of readiness within the Corps, training must be focused initially at the platoon level. Platoon proficiency is the building block for any higher level of maneuver or training event. All platoons (combat arms, combat support, and combat service support) must train on a small number of fundamental tasks focused for high intensity conflict. Platoons that are competent in these few tasks will possess confidence in their abilities and will give a commander flexibility to conduct more complex company tasks. All platoon training must be focused on these tasks from individual through collective training (i.e. sergeant's time training, FTX, STX, etc).

- b. Companies will train using this same principle focusing on the same fundamental tasks but adding one. Companies must have the ability for freedom of maneuver to maintain freedom of action. Battalions should also train using this same principle of focusing on the same fundamental tasks as a company; however, battalions must train their staffs to publish reasonable orders in a timely manner.
- c. As we assess our training program and our fundamental tasks for proficiency, it comes clear through repetitious training that we will “master” these tasks. We then challenge our soldiers and leaders by changing the conditions (i.e. night, nuclear, biological, or chemical environment, etc). Thus, we stay the course with our fundamental tasks.

**5. Training Goals.** Our goal is trained and ready platoons, companies and battalion!

- a. Develop and sustain combat ready units capable of executing their wartime mission.
- b. Increased multi-echelon and combined arms training.
- c. Maximize use of simulation and simulators.
- d. Develop adaptive, self-confident leaders.

**6. Training Priorities.**

- a. Mission essential task list training.
- b. All conditions, around-the-clock individual through battalion training.
- c. Increase leader proficiency.
- d. Battlestaff training.
- e. Company/Troop Maneuver proficiency with focus on actions on the objective.
- f. Live fire proficiency.

**7. Preparation for Capstone Training Events.**

- a. **Home Station Training.** We will maintain CMTC High Intensity Conflict Rotations as V Corps’ Capstone Maneuver Training event. It is the premier Tactical Maneuver Training event in the Corps.
  - (1) Bradley (BT I, III, IV)/Tank Device Gunnery Tables (I-III).
  - (2) Tank Crew Gunnery Skills Test (TCGST – Required prior to TT I).

- (3) Bradley Crew Gunnery Skills Test (BGST- Required prior to BT I).
- (4) Tank Crew Proficiency Course (TCPC)(TTIV- Safety gate exercise – must be fired dry).
- (5) Bradley Crew Proficiency Course (BCPC)(BTII - Safety gate exercise – must be fired dry)
- (6) Platoon Gunnery Trainer (PGT)(Platoon Exercise conducted prior to Level I gunnery for Tank Platoons, twice annually for Bradley Platoons).

b. **Grafenwoehr Training Area (GTA)** Gunnery density.

- (1) Tanks and Bradley Tables V, VI, VII, VIII (Crew Qualification Table – crews must qualify to go to TT/BTXII, XII (Platoon Qualification Table – Platoons must qualify prior to deployment to CMTC).
- (2) 3-Day War. (Platoon force-on-force potentially culminating in TTXII)
- (3) CCTT/SIMNET. (Company Mission database accomplished between TTXII and CMTC Live Fire).
- (4) CMTC Live fire (Annual requirement for Company Commander's)

c. **Combat Maneuver Training Center CMTC Rotation.** Maneuver units should participate in combined arms rotations at CMTC to the maximum extent possible. Units will comply with UR 350-50, Table E-2, BLUEFOR milestones, for scheduled CMTC rotational densities.

- (1) Maneuver battalions will participate in a combat training center rotation biennially. These units will comply with the current Deployment, Exercise, and Redeployment (DEXR) schedule, which allow three days to arrive, five days for STXs, fourteen days for the exercise, and three days to redeploy. Units participating in a rotation will complete the Unit Leader Training Program (UTLP) prior to entering the rotation.

- (a) Deployment Phase.
- (b) Situational Training Exercise (STX).
- (c) X-days.
- (d) Redeployment.

8. **Company Live Fire Exercise (LFX).** The goal is to live fire annually and qualify crews twice per year.
  - a. The ability to accomplish the stated goals must be planned and coordinated within established timelines to schedule ranges, range support, and ammunition to support the commander's objectives.
  - b. Bradley/Tank crews must be at least Gunnery Table VIII qualified IAW FMs 23-1 (Bradley Gunnery) and 17-12 (Tank Gunnery Tables) every six months.
9. **Leader Proficiency.** Increasing leader proficiency must follow the Army Leader Development Model from FM 22-100 (Leadership). Commander's must establish and administer unit leader development programs.
10. **Night Training.** As a goal, 1 out of every 3 missions must be at night during a CMTC rotation.
  - a. There are considerable opportunities to train at night within Germany. However, there are restrictions on when and where training can be accomplished. Given these rules and regulations commanders must have an innovative approach to attain proficiency in operating at night.
  - b. In addition to in Germany, there are additional training opportunities in neighboring countries that offer MTAs with less restriction for night training. Commanders can request these areas for training using the directions provided in UR 350-10.
11. **Home Station Training Focus.** Need more rigor in HST on individual and collective training.
  - a. Commander's develop training plans and programs based on their assigned missions and METL. The Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS) is a training resource and guide for the commander to use in the development of training plans from company through battalion level.
  - b. Battlestaff Training focus should include a solid military decision-making process (MDMP) and rehearsal proficiency through proper training and sustaining frequency.
  - c. Company/Troop Maneuver proficiency with focus on "Actions on the objectives."
  - d. Simulations/Simulators. Simulation/Simulator devices assist in individual and collective training and should be an integral part of the commander's training plan. Planning and use of simulations/simulators training should be as comprehensive as that prior to actual operations. Simulators, devices and training aids provide the commander an economical way to train effectively and still maintain the standards. However, training devices do not replace live-fire gunnery. The commander and master gunner must begin with an assessment of their unit to accomplish the training.

(1) UCOFT/TWGSS/PGS/TSV/MILES/PGT/LTIDS simulators, devices and training aids are all invaluable to crew-platoon proficiency.

(2) LTAs can be utilized to integrate crew and section level live training.

12. **Balkans Preparation.** In order to prepare units to deploy as part of a task force in support of Kosovo Force (KFOR) and/or Stabilization Force (SFOR), commanders must plan to achieve objectives in various training environments. In addition to completion of Individual and Collective General Training and Individual Replacement Training (IRT), units will require additional theater-specific collective training. Requirements include a Fire Coordination Exercise (FCX) with live fire (SFOR ONLY) and a MRE at CMTC. This is a building block approach to fully prepare the deploying force for successful execution of the Balkans mission.

a. Home Station Training.

b. Individual Replacement Training (IRT).

c. GTA Gunnery.

d. Mission Rehearsal Exercise. Commanders of deploying units at all levels are responsible to conduct training in individual and leader tasks, METL tasks, and theater specific tasks. In preparation for deployment the culminating training event will be a mission rehearsal exercise (MRE) designed to replicate the operational environment that they will encounter during the mission.

13. **Maintenance.** To have an effective training program, it is essential to conduct maintenance to standard.

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